Weber Camp No. 74, meets in K. of P. hall in the Utah National Bank building every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting Woodmen cordially invited to attend.

A. T. WYKES, C. C. E. AUTH, Clerk, First National Bank Building.

ORDER OF OWLS.

Ogden Nest No. 1218, Order of Owls,
meets in Odd Fellows Hall, over Elks
club, every 2nd and 4th Wednesday nights of each month. Visiting Owls cordially invited.

JOSEPH OLIVER, President

W. M. PIGGOTT, Secretary. 375 24th Street

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT. Women of Woodcraft Ogden Circle 581, meet every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock, K. of P. hall. Visiting Neighbors invited.

Dues can be paid at Bingham's groary store, 25th St. the afternoon of 16 28th of each menth.
SARAH RANSON, G. N., 145 West

MARIE CRITES, Clerk, 2731 Monroe gvenue

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN Ogden Homestead, No. 1505, meets first and third Thursday nights. at 7:50 in Labor Union Hall, 24th St. YEOMEN. Visiting Archers cordially invited to

eet with us. HENRY BUCHELL, Foreman, 252 22nd Street. O. E. WILLIAMS, Correspondent, 192 21st Street.

MASOMIC. Queen Esther Chapter No. 4, O. E. Regular meetings held at Masonic hall on Washington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the first and third Fridays of each month. Sojourning members cordially invited to attend. EVA F. COREY, W. M. LILY V. HALSTED, Sec'y.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES. Silver Hive No. 1, meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday afternoons at 2:30 m., in I. O. O. F. hall, 2416 Washington Ave. Visiting members cor-dially invited.

IDA HOLLAND, L. C. L. JENNIE PROUT, R. K. 2455 Van Buren Ave.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES Fraternal Order of Engles, Ogden Aerie, No. 118, F. O. E., meets every Wednesday evening in Eagle hall, east of Reed hotel, at 8:90. Visiting other Eagles are invited to attend

the Aerla meetings.

A. C. FIELITZ, W. President.
E. R. GEIGER, Secretary.
DR. H. B. FORBES, Aerle Physician.

OGDEN LODGE NG. 1, D. OF H. Ogden Lodge No. 1, D. of H., meets I. O. O. F. Hall, 2416 Washington the first and third Thursday evenings of each month, at 7:30 p. Visiting sisters and brothers cordially invited to attend

EDITH PROUT, C. of H. JENNETTE HILL, Financier. L. JENNIE PROUT. Recorder.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Ogden Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythlas, meets at Castle Hall, Utah National Bank building, every Mon-day evening. All K. of P.'s requested to meet with us.

et with us.

AMOS HUDSON, C. C.

W. W. CROSSMAN, M. of E.

W. S. UNDERWOOD, K. of R.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA Utah Camp No. 9990, meets every Tuesday night at 8 p. m., at Eagles Hall, 25th St. Visiting members invited to meet with us.

A. W. Agee, Consul,

A. W. Agee, Consul. J. H. SHAFER, Clerk.

ODD FELLOWS. Ogden Lodge No. 5, Independent Or-der of Odd Fellows. Meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Tuesday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited to be

E. H. TRULLINGER, Noble Grand. HENRY KISSEL, Secretary.

Queen City, Rebekah Lodge, No. 4, I. C. O. F. Meets second and fourth Frid: evenings at Odd Fellows' hall Visiting members invited. LAURA M. WIANT, N. G. AMANDA JENKINS, Rec. Sec'y.

ORDER RAILWAY CONDUCTORS. Wasatch Division No. 124, O. R. C., meets second and fourth Fridays at 2:30 p. m. in K. of P. hall, corner Washington avenue and 24th street All brothers are cordially invited to

GEO. ALLEN, C. C. D. L. BOYLE, S. and T.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS. The Royal Highlanders meet the first and third Mondays, at Eagle Hall. Dues can be paid from 2 to 5, office of G. W. Green, on the 25th of each month. Visiting members cordially invited.

ally invited.
J. B. GRACE, I. P.
ALICE COLLINS, Sec. & Treas.
10-26-tf

B. OF K. T.
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, Ogden Lodge No. 68, meets every Thursday evening. Eagle's Hall, at 8 p. m. C. D. SIMPSON, President. R. A. IRVINE, 272 26th, Sec'y. A. B. CANFIELD, Treasurer, A. B. CANFIELD, Treasurer, 2419 Monroe

2419 Monroe. B. P. O. ELKS. B. P. O. Elks, Ogden Lodge No. 719, lodge and club rooms, second floor, 2416 Washington avenue. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening.

JOHN S. CORLEW, Exalted Ruler.

J. H. KNAUSS, Secretary.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. Excelsior Camp No. 3240, meets every second and fourth Monday evening of each month at the Eagles' hall. Visiting members cordially invited.

MRS. MARY DORA, Oracle, 365

Twenty-second street

JOSIE RHEA, Recorder, 258 22nd St. Sego Lily Circle, No. 174, meets every second and fourth Monday nights at 7:30 in I. G. O. F. hall. Visiting reighbors cordially invited.

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violate, and you will soon have more to live on and some over to lay aside

LABOR UNIONS AND GOOD CIT-

IZENSHIP.

for a "rainy day."

CHEAPNESS.

Cheapness is usually considered to mean "great value for small invest-ment; that which is inexpensive." In looking over the many ways in which the word "cheapness" is used, we find that many and varied meanings have been attached to it, and that it been made to apply to the conditions and dispositions of human beings as well as to inanimate things. In this adjustment of wages, hours, connection we shall consider it only material conditions of work. is it is made to apply to human be-

We often hear some one spoken of as being "cheap," or, in other words, mean; niggardly; close-fisted; "tightetc in business transactions wad." and in social relations, etc. But let us lay down this truth in the begin-ning, that it is not always the seemingly miserly with his belongings who is really "cheap," for the one who may spend lavishly is ofttimes the "cheap-est guy" in the world. For instance, nany men, men of wealth, men controlling large commercial institutions, men who, having acquired a compe-tence have retired from business, spend lavishly for their own comforts and the comfort ofthose around them of their own kind; but when the man who is the real producer of their wealth asks for a little increase in order to purchase for himself and those dear to him the bare necessities of life, those same men become as niggardly and miserly as sin. Again, great corporations spend without stint for many useless things, and for other things detrimental to the public, but useful to them in prosecuting their undertakings; but when asked make an expenditure for the benefit of the people from whom they have

received much, they shut up like a But this is not applicable to people of means only; it may be just as aptly applied to those of small means—even to the wage earner. We find human nature much the same in both classes, for that matter. Many wage carners in their way spend as lavishly as do the others, and even more so, for they, many of them, spend ALL they have (while the other fellow doesn't go that for) for that which does them no good, and many times is a positive in jury to them, and do without the things they really need; thus they cheapen" themselves in the eyes of their more sensible friends. On the other hand, they may do the reverse, and he as justly termed "cheap." So we see that either extreme—too much or too little-has the same effect; it "cheapens" the individual in his own estimation and in that of others; it impairs his intellect, dwarfs his soul and makes of him a mean, despisable creature.

Some may define this as selfish cu pidity in either case, but it makes little difference, for the final results are much the same.

There is another phase of this ques tion that I wish to speak of, and that the middle and poorer classes should consider well. Many times we hear one spoken of as being "cheap" because he does not engage in and spend money for some of the prac tices or indulgences of his associates. Consider well the objects and aims of the individual before applying this epithet, for that same person may in reality be one of the most magnanimous and free-hearted of your assoclates, but is aiming at certain results which it might profit you to emulate. Many times frugality is mistaken for cheapness; and I dare say many of us do not know what constitutes the dif-ferences. If union people would be just as frugal on the one hand, and as generous on the other, as are our more fortunate "friends" (?)-only in the reverse order-it would not be long a very different story could and would be told. In other words, spend no money foolishly; live within your means, even if it does "pinch" se times; pay your dues promptly and



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FRATERNAL.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN Improved Order or Redmen, Hlawa-tha Tribe No. 3, meets in Eagle hall, evenings at 8 o'clock. Visiting chiefs cordially invited.

J. L. BLOSSER, Sachem.
E. R. GEIGER, C. of R.

A. B. WRIGHT C. of W.

han the ward club of political convention where we have developed ome autocratic and questionable forms of procedure, even though the illusions of personal freedom and individual choice are maintained, to encourage the voter to use the franchise Laber unions concern themselve

with the kind of immigration which comes to the United States, for a large proportion of our citizens are of forelgn birth.

They are not prejudiced against im

migration, but they believe that if the immigrant has a sound body and clean mind and can read and write when he arrives, he is better material for a for immigration than now obtains.

bers to a higher ideal than do our po- it each time.

Many people consider the trade union merely as a machine for the adjustment of wages, hours, and the matters are necessarily often its first concern, because men cannot cultivate their minds and souls until they are clothed and fed and sheltered and re-

lieved from excessive drudgery. The truth is, however, that the labor union is quite as much concerned with broad civic and humanitarian problems as with the immediate necessi tles of its own members. Next to an enlightened press the labor union holds more potentiality for good citizenship than any other force in soci-

The labor union finds its largest and best sphere of usefulness in educational work. union his club, his school, his debat-ing society, where he learns his duty to his fellow-men. It is his own free and democratic institution.

'No man lives for himself alone" might be the motto of the labor un-This is one of the most important truths which it teaches.

The labor union always keeps before its members the high ideal of good citizenship, in which all share, Class limitations and narrow prejudices are eplaced by the broad patriotism which seeks to uplift and inspire.

Our country has developed so marvelously in an industrial way in the past 50 years that much care is needed to adjust the relations between the employer and the workmen in order that the workmen may not be deprived of the reasonable wages, the short hours, and the time for recreation and education which are necessary for good citizenship. No man is likely to become a good citizen who has not the opportunity for a comfortable home, and the means to educate his children to the limits that our public educational institutions will

The labor union takes the workman from the moment he lands on our shores and starts to make him a good citizen, and it is so far, the most valuable and efficient agent that we have for that purpose. In fact it is about the only agent to do that work.

The recent strike at McKees Rocks howed how shamelessly immigrants were treated by certain employers and how little any force in society concerned itself that these poor, for eign workmen should be educated and made good citizens. Owing to the great influx of immigrants the trade unions have not been able to reach all of these in time to prevent their exploitation, but much has already been done, especially for those employed as miners.

If the labor union was assisted by other forces for good in its task of organizing and educating, it could and most ignorant of our slum population. The unions, however, cannot do the whole work of the nation.

There is no man so poor, so ignorant, but the labor union will take his as a member and put at his dis-posal all the educational forces of industrial organization, in order that he may retain his self-respect, that he may have no hope for the future and may be encouraged to join with his fellows in securing those rights and privileges which make a good cit izen. He gets a new individuality by his union affiliations. He learns that he is not alone in the struggle. There are those who care for him and will help nim to that full development which is the best expression of good citizenship.

In the union a man learns to respect the rights of others. He realizes the power of associate effort. He sees contrast of how little account is the individual standing alone in our pres-

ent complex society. The union is a constant education in self-government. It is a constant education in self-reliance. It is a constant sermon on honesty, integrity of character, and self-control.

In fact, many believe that the non-partisan character of the union makes

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The second for citizenship litical institutions, because it often endum vote and otherwise-that the individual member shall express his opinion and have it recognized. dividuality finds more complete ex-pression in the trade union than in any other institution known to civilization.

> The above article by EVA M'DONALD VALESH, assistant editor American Federationist, is one wel worth reading and careful study. hose who are not so favorably in clined toward labor unions because of misconceptions to the real intenta and accomplishments of such organiz good citizen than the criminal, the ig- ations, it should be a splendid lesson; norant, the pauper, or the defective. and if well learned there will be less Organized labor joins with all other unfavorable criticisms in the future; orces for good government in the en- for it speaks the truth, the whole truth deavor to secure a higher standard and nothing but the truth. So, if you have read it, read it again, and yet The union really educates its mem- again, and you will find new meat in

> > Editorial Committee:

KATE S. HILLIARD.

ROY E. SOUTHWICK.

E. A. BATTELL.

Socialist party journalism and tac-

tics are exemplified by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 17th in-

gives of the session of the Interna

tional Bureau, held on the 9th of this

month, closes literally with these six

"Berger explained the demand of

the American S. P. for both the seats

on the Bureau, on the ground that it

has 97 per cent of the membership of

"With a few words of thanks the

Not a word of what Paul Kretlow.

the proxy of the S. L. P. delegate De

Leon, certainly answered to Berger's "explanations;" nor a word on the

obvious action the Bureau obviously

took in sitting down hard upon the

Darkness, not enlightenment is the

bond upon which S. P. leadership re-lies to keep its 52,000 (!?!?) member-

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT SOCI-

ETY.

" A critical knowledge of the evolu

tion of the idea of property would

embody, in some respects, the most

remarkable portion of the mental his-

"The latest investigations respect-

ing the early conditions of the human

race are tending to the conclusion

that mankind commenced their car-

eer at the bottom of the scale and

worked their way up from savagery

to civilization through the slow ac

cumulation of experimental knowl

"Since the advent of civilization,

the outgrowth of property has been

so immense, its forms so diversified,

its uses so expending and its manage

ment so intelligent in the interest

of its owners, that it has become on

rise to the mastery over property, and

define the relations of the state to

the property it protects, as well as the obligations and the limits of the right of its owners. The interests of so-

ciety are so paramount to individual

interests, and the two must be

brought into just and harmonious re

lations. A mere properly career is not the final destiny of mankind, if

progress is to be the law of the fu-ture as it has been of the past. The

time which has passed away since

civilization began is but a fragment

of the past duration of man's exist-

ence; and but a fragment of the ages yet to come. The dissolution of so-ciety bids fair to become the termina-tion of a career of which property is the end and aim.

the end and aim; because such a career contains the elements of self-

"Savagery was the formative period

of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience,

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the best work at the most

reasonable

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destruction."

ELITE

ship together.-Weekly People.

chairman declared the important ses-

sion of the Bureau adjourned."

"explanations

tory of mankind."

edge

The report, which the paper

Marxian Club Socialists

Any question concerning Socialism answered. Address all com munications to K. S. Hilliard, 436 Herrick Avenue.

Give me the whole of life! treatment. Instead of denouncing The joy, the hope, the pain, The struggle whose end is strength, 'Yellow labor," it would become Gompers and his fellows better to sit at The loss that is infinite gain. its feet and learn.

Not the drought of a cloudless sky, Not the rust of a fruitless rest; Give me the sun and the storm: The calm and the white sea crest -CLEAVES.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The information conveyed in the So cialist party press to the effect that the Socialist party men "are well represented in the Toronto convention of the A. F." of L." need not be doubted. The activity reported among the brewery workers, bartenders and cigar makers "to meet the onslaught upon the saloon and liquor interests," demonstrates the breath of the S. P. The bona fide Socialist will ever be guided by the class interests of the working class, and, so guided, never will be a catspaw for any special and con-flicting employers' interests. The Bogus Socialist, on the contrary, unable to distinguish between class in terests and special interests, will fail to perceive that not all that effects his job affects his class. If the industry of his employer is assailed by another industry, he forthwith his class interests are as sailed, and he will fight the assailant. As a consequence, he becomes a mercenary in the camp of his employer, fighting for his employer's interests against the interests of some other employer, and, therefore, against other workingmen, who, as benighted as imself, take their employers' interests for their own. This is the Labordislocating essence of Craft Unionism, and, of course, of one of its political expressions—the S. P. No doubt the ripped up S, P. is well represented at a convention where Labor scatters under the opposing banners of oppos-

CRAFT UNIONISM AND RACE HATRED.

ing Interests.

While craft-simple orators sawed the air at the Toronto A. F. of L. convention with heated anathemas against "Yellow labor" because it "reduces the standard of living," the su-gar ship Craigball was tying up to theless, when human intelligence will from Singapore because fourteen Chinese members of the crew struck in midocean against the treatment they were receiving. It is not recorded that a single white member of the crew made a murmur against the identical

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without articulate without fire, without articulate speech and without arts, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence, and then for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals, and permanent subsistence. Out of these efforts there came gradually a developed speech, and the occupation of the entire surface of the earth. But society from its rudeness was still in-capable of organization in numbers. When the most advanced portion of mankind had emerged from savagery, and entered the Lower Status of par-barism, the entire population of the earth must have been small in numbers. The earliest inventions were the most difficult to accompash because of the feebleness of the power of abstract reasoning. Each stantial item of knowledge gained would form a basis for further advancement; but this must have been nearly imperceptible for ages upon ages, the obstacles to progress nearly balancing the energies arrayed against them. The achievements of savagery are not particularly remark able in character, but they represent amazing amount of persistent labor with feeble means continued through long periods of time before reaching a fair degree of completeness. The bow and arrow afford an illustration."

> THE INSUFFIENCY OF MISERY. Frequently is the remark heard in anti-Socialist circles: "The working-men are too well off to join a revolutionary movement. They must first How false this is, and how utterly insufficient russery alone to build a revolution, the recent developments in England prove to the full.

LEWIS H MORGAN.

In that country the Royal Commis-sion on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress has just rendered its special report. From this report the fact appears that unemployment and consequent destitution have hugely in creased in the last year. For the year ended March 31 last, 196,757 persons out of employment applied for relief in England and Wales, London ag-gregating 49,239 of these, and outside of London 147,518. The previous year the applications were 32,624 in Lon don, and 57,433 in the remaining districts-making for this year an in-crease of over 50 per cent in London, and of nearly 200 per cent outside of the capital.

From the report appears the fur- change.

ther fact that destitution has now reached such a pitch in Great Britain that 31 persons out of every thousand were relieved in 1908-9, as against 14 out of every thousand for 1907-8; an increase of more than 100 per cent over the previous year's number. The exact figures are given as 56,413, rep-150,971 dependents 1908-7, and 136,589, representing 376,-043 dependents for 1908-9, an increase of nearly double the earlier year's record. A third vital fact peers out of the Commission's report; namely, that miscellaneous or casual laborers, i. e., those who have been driven by the improved machine from the position of skilled workmen, or have been

prevented by the division of labor from learning a trade, furnished 47 and 4-10 per cent of the applicants Furthermore, that the building trades furnished 16 and 9-10 per cent and that the number of applicants from the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades was 50 per cent higher in 1908-9 than in the preceding year. Finally, a fourth and momentous fact is revealed: that a majority of the unemployed are in the very prime of life. In London only 9 per cent of the unemployed seeking relief were under 20 or over 60 years of age, and

the enormous proportion of 51 per cent were between 20 and 40. Here, then, is a picture of misery almost unexcelled. A great, a 100 per cent increase in unemployment and destitution, thirty-one out of every thousand in the population driven to seek relief, nearly half the applicants deprived of a trade by the improved machine, and over half of them in the best working years of their life, yet denied an opportunity to work-and yet the revolutionary movement in England has been mak-

ing of late no particularly great strides If misery were sufficient to build a revolution, surely here were misery enough. But misery lacks that sufficiency by many a length. Misery is not enough; it must lead to discon-Discontent is not enough; it must be enlightened on the causes of its misery, and the cure. Enlightenment is not enough; it must be organized, disciplined and drilled to effect the salutary revolution.

There is misery a-plenty in the world today. No need to wait for Education and organization more. are now the needs of the hour .- Ex-



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I have had wonderful success in I cannot speak too highly of removing with Glad-pheet old cal-Glad-pheet. My wife was troubled louses which had baffled the skill there wasn't a sign. We have of two or three doctors. One spec-boomed Glad-pheet in Philmont. PERKINS, Springfield, Mass. N. Y.

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GENERAL AGENTS

Have received the subjoined: To Our Friends and Patrons:

The California Winery doesn't make a practice of tooting its own horn very much and therefore asks your indulgence for sendown horn very much and therefore asks your indulgence for sending the following short item of news that came to us a few days ago by telegraph from Seattle, from The Alaska-Yukon Exposition: "California Winery awarded gold medals for seven of its wines above all other California competition—Cordova, Sauterne, Claret. Zinfandel, Burgundy, Port, Sherry and Angelica. Silver medal for Blocking."

This is indeed good and gratifying news to us and will be welcomed, too, by our many friends and patrons. It is all the more satisfying because we were not aware the wines were being judged, and even at this writing, do not know who the judges were. We believe therefore that the most small have provoked the lieve, therefore, that true merit must surely have provoked the awards to "Cordova, the Wine of Quality."

Very truly yours, CALIFORNIA WINERY. E. M. SHEEHAN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mngr.